

XXVIII.—*Description of a new Genus of Chalcosiidæ allied to Himantopterus.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE genus *Himantopterus*, represented by a very remarkable moth from Java, was described by M. Wesmael in 1836, in the 'Bulletins de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Bruxelles' (1st ser. vol. iii. pp. 162, 163, pl. vi. fig. 1). The chief peculiarity of this moth consists in its linear and much-elongated secondaries, which are in fact mere balancers, similar to the tails which terminate the wings of some genera of Lycaenidæ.

In describing his new genus M. Wesmael gave no account of the neuration of the wings; but this omission was subsequently remedied by Prof. Westwood, who, in 1876, examined the type in the Brussels Museum, and made a careful drawing of the venation, which he published in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society' for 1877, pl. x. From his description, as well as from that of M. Wesmael, the secondaries appear to have no neuration.

In the first volume of the 'Zoologist,' pp. 197, 198, Mr. Edward Doubleday described and figured, under the name of *Thymara*, a new genus allied to *Himantopterus*, the posterior wings of which, however, though ornamented with a long tail, are fully developed; at the same time he reproduced Wesmael's figure in outline.

Although *Himantopterus* and *Thymara* are allied genera, they differ so considerably in the development of their secondaries that it was to be expected that intermediate genera would eventually be discovered tending to show the modification of a true wing into a mere rudimentary appendage, and now, after the lapse of upwards of forty years, one of these links has at last come to light.

In the 'Verhandlungen der zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft' of Vienna (vol. xxviii. p. 42), there is a record of "a second species of the genus *Himantopterus*" from Zanzibar, brought home by Mr. E. Marno, and identified by Mr. Rogenhofer. One would naturally have expected so important a novelty to be figured in the Lepidopterous portion of the 'Reise der Novara,' yet, up to the present time, it appears to remain in obscurity.

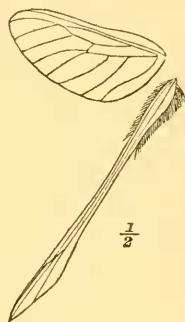
In a collection recently received by Mr. Francis Swanzy from the west coast of Africa was a small moth of such remarkable form that he brought it to me and asked me if I knew anything like it. I at once pronounced it to be a

Himantopterus, and proceeded to compare it with the figures of that genus, when it became evident that, although nearer to that type than to any other, the African moth was clearly the representative of a new and distinct genus, which I now have the pleasure of describing.

PEDOPTILA, gen. nov. (πηδόν, πτίλον).

General aspect of *Himantopterus*, but differing in the neu-
 ration of the primaries and structure of the secondaries as
 follows:—

Primaries broader and less elongated; the two branches of the subcostal vein emitted from a short footstalk; upper radial vein straight; lower radial and third median branch emitted together from the inferior angle of the cell, but not from a footstalk; all three median branches incurved and distinctly longer; submedian vein more sinuous: secondaries almost twice the length of the primaries, very slender, spatulate, narrowest in the middle, broadly fringed at the base,



but with the rest of the fringe short, traversed for about four fifths of their length by two parallel veins, the subcostal and the median; but at this point (where the wing begins to expand) a very oblique discocellular veinlet unites them, and immediately beyond this, the subcostal forks into the usual two branches; the apex of the wing is very acute, the outer margin (which runs back to a point nearly opposite to the forking of the subcostal vein) is very oblique. In the structure of the body this genus appears to agree closely with *Himantopterus*; the antennæ are rather short and pectinated and the mouth-organs appear to be aborted.

Pedoptila nemopteridia, sp. n.

Form of the European Neuropteron *Nemoptera coa*, but smaller than the type of *Himantopterus*; wings semitransparent; basal two fifths of primaries and basal third of secondaries bright russet reddish, remainder of the wings grey; the veins darker than the ground-colour; body sienna-reddish; antennæ dark brown. Expanse of wings 23 millim.

Cape Coast, West Africa (coll. F. Swanzy).

The anterior wing measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim. and the posterior $18\frac{1}{2}$; the body in length 7 millim.

It is probable that the Zanzibar species mentioned by Rogenhofer belongs to this genus rather than to *Himantopterus*.

XXIX.—*Description of a new Species of the Coleopterous Genus Mecynodera (Sagridæ)*. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Mecynodera Wickhami, n. sp.

Nigra, nitidissima; thorace femoribusque sanguineis; elytris rufiflavus, fascia basali, gutta discoidali et apice nigris. Long. 13 lin.

Very close to *M. Balyi*, Clk., but larger and broader. The thorax is entirely red, smooth, with a slight impression on the disk behind the middle. The elytra have the basal third black, except the shoulders and a red spot in the middle of the base. The curved impressed line which exists in *M. Balyi* is in this species divided into two. There is a black punctured punctiform impression a little behind the middle of each elytron. The whole of the apex is black. The femora are red, except a little black at the base and apex. On the middle area of the elytra some lines of very fine delicate punctures may be traced.

Hab. Queensland.

Together with the above-described species a specimen of *Eurytrachelus arfakianus*, Lansb. (C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxiii. 1880, p. cxviii) was received. This is the first time any species of this group of Lucanidæ has come under my notice from Australia. The species is easily recognized by the incision behind the eyes &c.

XXX.—*Notices of British Fungi*. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, F.R.S., and C. E. BROOME, F.L.S.

[Continued from ser. 5, vol. xii. p. 374.]

**Agaricus* (*Tricholoma*) *bufonius*, Fr. Hym. Eur. p. 63. Penzance, J. Ralfs.

Just the plant of Bulliard; but it is doubtful whether it is really distinct from *A. sulphureus*. What was formerly